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alone makes it a book in itself. Here one finds not only an introduction to the study of birds but an introduction to the science of Ornithology. The body of the book gives evidence of careful revision both as to nomenclature, which has been brought down to date, and in descriptive matter. The student of birds who wishes to have at hand a work of usable size and of entire reliability, one with which he may be certain to identify any bird which may reasonably be expected to visit the eastern half of North America, will make this the book of first importance for his library—for, as far as a book can, it combines the local list, migration dates, nesting times and distribution with that which goes to make up a "Key." We are surprised that such a book with eight full page colored plates and two double page colored plates, not to mention the other fourteen full page plates and the 136 text figures, could be made for the price asked per copy. It is entirely deserving of the wide sale which it has had and is sure to have in this new form.

L. J.

A History of the Birds of Colorado. By William Lutley Schlatter, M.A. (Oxon.), M.B.O.U., Hon. M.A.O.U. (Lately Director of the Colorado College Museum). With seventeen plates and a map. Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn, London. 1912. Published price, \$5.

Twenty-four pages of prefatory matter and 576 pages, in which are included a Bibliography of 20 pages, a map of Colorado, a Gazetteer of 10 pages, and an Index of 14 pages. In his "Analysis of the Bird Fauna," the author says: "The number of Colorado birds included in the present work is 395. Of these 225 may be considered regular breeders within the state. I have divided these into three categories, viz.: (A) Those resident throughout the year, 67 in number. (B) The strict migrants which, so far as we know, never winter within the limits of the state, 118 in number. (C) Those birds which breed within the state and in winter are undoubtedly less numerous, so that they may be considered partly migrant and partly resident, 40 in number.

"The non-breeding birds number 167. Of these the largest category by far are the Casual or rare species, which have only been recorded on very few occasions; these number 106. The other two groups, which are not always easy to separate satisfactorily, are the winter residents, numbering 28, and the birds which pass through the state on the spring and fall migrations; these are 33 in number."

The body of the work begins with a key to the orders, then there is a discussion of each order, a key to the families and genera of

the order, a discussion of the family, a technical description of the genus, the vernacular and scientific names of the species, the number of the A. O. U. Checklist, the Colorado records, a description of the species, general distribution of the species and something more about the occurrence in Colorado, and under many of the species a discussion of the habits. The book is avowedly a compilation rather than the result of the author's own field work. It could not be otherwise, because of the author's short residence in Colorado. As a compilation it is remarkably well done. It strikes us as a little odd that a book relating to the birds of one of our own states should come to us from across the water, but it is not less welcome for that.

L. J.